FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 074 *17 April 1981*

ARGENTINA

Government Concerned Over Situation in Lebanon B 1
New Alliance of Union Groups Established B 1
New Peronist Magazine PROPUESTAS Appears B 1

BRAZIL

Government Leaves Electoral Reforms Up to Congress [O GLOBO 16 Apr] D 1
Soybean Exports to Soviet Union Reported [JORNAL DO BRASIL 15 Apr] D 1
Briefs: New Ambassadors D 1

CHILE

PRC Deputy Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin Arrives E 1
Schedule Reported E 1
Meets Foreign Minister E 1
Talks With Pinochet E 1
Visits University E 1

MEXICO

PRC Delegation Visits Youth Organization M 1
PRC Women's Delegation Arrives To Strengthen Ties M 1
Pemex Develops Environmental Protection Programs M 1

PANAMA

Popular Action Files for Authorization To Register [LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 8 Apr] N 1
Liberal Party Political Committee Sworn In N 2
Liberal Leader Denies Alleged PRD-Liberal Union [CRITICA 14 Apr] N 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

Delegation to London Conference Returns Home P 1
Opposition Leader Criticizes Independence Pact [San Pedro Sula TIEMPO 13 Apr] P 1
Curfew Hours Change for Holy Saturday 18 April P 2

EL SALVADOR

Government's Talk of Elections 'Last-Minute' Move [Radio Venceremos] P 2
Guerrilla Disrupt Basic Services in Suchitoto P 3
Guardsmen Reportedly Kill Two Young Women [Radio Venceremos] P 3

GUATEMALA

Minister Denies Somozists Training in Guatemala [EL IMPARCIAL 9 Apr] P 3
Army Communique Says 24 Killed in Clash 15 April P 4

HONDURAS

Government To Defend Cays Through Juridical Means [TIEMPO 11 Apr] P 4
Food Smuggling at Border With Nicaragua Reported P 5

NICARAGUA

Congressman Harkin's Statement on Aid Assessed [BARRICADA 9 Apr] P 5
Robelo on U.S. Aid Suspension, Political Activity [LA PRENSA 9 Apr] P 6
Businessman Comments on Interest Rates, Politics P 9
Chamber of Commerce Document Criticizes Government [LA PRENSA 12 Apr] P 11
LA PRENSA Accused of Manipulating Dialogue Story P 12
Nicaragua To Host Worldwide Journalists Conference [Havana] P 12
FSLN To Receive WPC's 'Ho Chi Minh' Prize P 13
Military Patrol Kills Five Alleged Criminals P 14
ATC Charges Owners Dismissing Farmworkers P 14
Briefs: New Ambassadors; Farmers to Cuba P 14

CUBA

Fidel Castro Presents Combat Flags to Militias Q 1
Alarcon Scores U.S. Leaders' Inability To Adapt Q 1
Further Reportage on Soviet Naval Visit Q 1
Raul Castro Meets Admiral Q 1
Admiral Stresses Soviet Ties Q 2
Soviet Envoys Visit Detachment Q 2
Cuba-USSR Scientific-Technical Talks Open Q 2
Work on Cooperation Protocol Q 3
Oil Reportedly Found Along Northern Coast Q 3
Reports of Anniversary Messages From CPSU, Others Q 4
Briefs: Grenada Relations Anniversary Q 4

CARIBBEAN

GRENADA

EEC Conference on Grenada Airport Financing Ends S 1
Venezuelan Government Team Evaluates Cooperation S 1
DPRK Mission Ends Cooperation Talks Visit S 1

ST LUCIA

Opposition Urges Governor To Dissolve Parliament S 2

OTHER COUNTRIES

COLOMBIA

Ambassador to Venezuela Reyes Resigns Post V 1
Nuclear Affairs Institute Reports Uranium Reserves V 1

PARAGUAY

Self-Styled 'Terrorist' Robs Ecuadorean Embassy [ABC COLOR 15 Apr] V 1

PERU

Officials Meet Visiting PRC Official Zhang Wenjin V 2

URUGUAY

Newspaper States Its Ideas on Democracy, Politics [EL DIA 5 Apr] V 2

GOVERNMENT CONCERNED OVER SITUATION IN LEBANON

PY161340 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] In a communique released in recent hours by San Martin Palace, the Argentine Government states that it has been following with great concern the intensified violence in Lebanon which had already resulted in the loss of many human lives and which is a threat to Lebanon's organized existence.

The communique adds that the serious Lebanese situation is a cause of concern for the international community, especially for the Argentine people, who share close friendly ties with Lebanon which have been markedly strengthened through the contribution of the [Argentine] Lebanese community.

Apart from the communique, it has also been reported that Argentine Ambassador Julio Oscar Sugasti had to leave the compound of the Argentine Embassy in Beirut and seek accomodation in a hotel due to the fact that the embassy is caught in a crossfire in the conflict.

NEW ALLIANCE OF UNION GROUPS ESTABLISHED

PY102353 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1607 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 10 Apr (NA)--The National Labor Commission [CNT] and the Commission of 20, organizations which include most of Argentina's large trade unions, today created an "ubtersectir: alliance whose main objective will be the attainment of "real unity" of the labor movement and the creation of a "true single leadership of a workers confederation."

The intersector alliance will arrange a national meeting of union organizations to "allow every sector to voice its opinion, on equal footing, about the possibility of a single leadership."

The establishment of the intersector alliance aimed at "consolidating objectives and methods" of the CNT and the Commission of 20, indirectly deepens the split of the Argentine union movement and opens the possibility for the brand new alliance to discuss the use it will give to the acronym CGT [General Labor Confederation] and the associations which are currently using this acronym.

The intersector alliance will he headed by a national board made up of six leaders of the CNT and as many of the Commission of 20.

The CNT will be represented at the national leadership board of the intersector alliance by Jorge Triaca (Plastic Workers Union), Otto Calace (Health Workers Union), Ramon Baldassini (Telegraph and Post Office Union), Enrique Venturini (Naval Electricians Union), Ruben Marcos (UCM) [Metalworkers Union] and Juan Horvath (ATE) [State Workers Association]. In the meantime, the Commission of 20 will be represented by Hugo Barrionuevo (Noodle Industry Workers Union), Luis Etchezar (La Fraternidad Union), Ramon Valle (Insurance Workers Union), Jorge Lujan (Glass Industry Workers Union), Juan Racchini (Soft Drinks Industry Workers) and Emilio Salvia (Clothes Industry Workers Union).

NEW PERONIST MAGAZINE PROPUESTAS APPEARS

PY160249 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0026 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Apr (TELAM)--A new magazine with a basically political content has appeared this week. It is called PROPUESTAS, a weekly reflecting the views of Justicialist verticalism. Felipe Romeo is its director. In its opening issue, PROPUESTAS publishes interviews with labor union leaders and analyzes the national and internatıcnal political situation from the points of view of the sector it belongs to.

GOVERNMENT LEAVES ELECTORAL REFORMS UP TO CONGRESS

PY170240 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 16 Apr 81 p 3

[Excerpt] Private Presidential Secretary Heitor de Aquino Ferreira yesterday told Deputy Carlos Alberto from the Social Democratic Party [PDS] of Rio Grande do Norte, who is PDS vice leader in the Chamber of Deputies, that "the government will not exert any pressure to hasten decisions regarding a reform of the electoral law, because it will not interfere in that reform."

Aquino Ferreira said that "the government will not make any pronouncement regarding political reforms being discussed in Congress. Therefore, the electoral reform and other topics will be left up to Congress exclusively."

Deputy Alberto, who met with Aquino Ferreira to ask him about the new rules to be implemented for the 1982 elections, heard this answer from the presidentail private secretary: "The reform will have to be worked out by the PDS in the manner best suited for the nation. You have to talk with PDS leaders."

The PDS vice leader in the Chamber of Deputies construed that answer as "a demonstration of the intention to strengthen the PDS since the Planalto Palace, by keeping hands off, gives the party autonomy to make decisions and denies accusations by the opposition that palace top advisers are concocting reforms to suit the government's interests."

SOYBEAN EXPORTS TO SOVIET UNION REPORTED

PY161139 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 15 Apr 81 p 18

[Excerpts] Porto Alegre--Headed for the Soviet Union, the ship Carlowa will leave the port of Rio Grande this week carrying 45,000 tons of soybeans priced at $295 (23,980 cruzeiros) per ton FOB. This will be the first shipment of Brazilian soybeans to the Soviet Union.

The operation is being conducted by the Brazilian Entreposts and Trade Company (COBEC). According to this company's regional representative, Marco Antonio Bolzoni, the prospects are for exporting about 400,000 tons this year from the government-set quota of 2 million tons of the USSR.

The contract for exporting to the Soviet Union was concluded early this year through contacts made by the COBEC international corporation with the Soviet market. The Soviet Union this year has imported from Brazil 100,000 tons of soybean meal and there are prospects for exporting more.

Of the 45,000 tons of soybeans to be exported to the Soviet Union, 20,000 tons are from the Rio Grande do Sul crop and the rest will come from Parana and Santa Catarina and will be shipped through the port of Paranagua.

According to Bolzoni, the Soviet Union is "a new customer and a good potential market" as a consequence of the U.S. embargo on the sale of foodstuffs to that country. Hungary and Poland are also new markets in Eastern Europe which COBEC wants to open for Brazilain soybeans. (The government set apart 15 million tons from this year's crop for exports). Of the Rio Grande do Sul crop, which is estimated at 6.1 million tons, 1 million tons will be laid aside for exports.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS--In separate ceremonies, President Figueiredo received this morning the credentials of new ambassadors of Austria, Mauritania and Nicaragua in Brazil, Herald Valvrik, Ould Daddah and Ernesto Gutierrez, respectively. [Brasila Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 14 Apr 81 PY]

PRC DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ZHANG WENJIN ARRIVES

Schedule Reported

PY131941 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] PRC Vice Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin has arrived in Santiago, Chile for a 4-day official visit. The diplomat was met at Santiago International Airport by his Chilean counterpart, Col Fernando Arancibia, and other Foreign Ministry officials. Zhang Wenjin explained that his visit is aimed at making a detailed evaluation of the relations between the two countries together with Chilean officials and strengthening the bonds of friendship.

The Chinese diplomat will carry out several official activities, which will begin this afternoon at 1700 when he is scheduled to meet with Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames. At 1030 tomorrow the PRC vice foreign minister will meet with President Augusto Pinochet and at midday he will hold a working meeting with officials of the Chilean Foreign Ministry. Zhang Wenjin will visit Vina del Mar on Wednesday and on Thursday he will meet with private businessmen. His stay in the country will end on Friday when he will leave for Brazil.

Meets Foreign Minister

PY141247 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames and Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Zhan Wenjin held a meeting during which they discussed bilateral issues. Also attending the meeting--which was held in the Red Room of the Foreign Ministry--were the Chinese ambassador in Santiago, Tang Haiguang; the Chilean deputy foreign minister, Col Fernando Arancibia; and the director of the Foreign Ministry Foreign Policy Department, Javier Illanes.

This was the first activity carried out by Zhan Wanjin during his 4-day official visit in Santiago. After the meeting Vice Foreign Minister Zhan Wanjin said that in the meeting with Foreign Minister Rojas Galdames they discussed the strengthening of bilateral ties and possibilities of cooperation at international forums. He said: Our two countries have great opportunities of cooperation at all levels.

Talks with Pinochet

PY151456 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Yesterday PRC Vice Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin delivered a greetings message from the PRC Government and people to President Pinochet. Zhang termed his meeting with Pinochet very friendly and cordial and stated that his visit to Chile is aimed at developing relations between the two nations in various sectors. Zhang said that there will be a greater bilateral contacts in the near future.

Visits University

PY161906 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Excerpt] PRC Vice Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin has discussed his country's foreign policy. During a visit he made this morning to the Institute for International Studies of the University of Chile, he outlined details of PRC foreign policy, particularly with regard to Latin America and Chile. He also gave details of the political changes that have taken place in his country in recent years.

PRC DELEGATION VISITS YOUTH ORGANIZATION

FL162281 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2125 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Mexico City, 16 Apr (NOTIMEX)--The PRC delegation led by Zhang Zhixiang has visited the headquarters of the National Executive Committee of the National Movement of Revolutionary Youth (MNJR), which is headed by Hugo Diaz Thome.

Mauricio Collado Martinez, director of the Technological and Social Studies Center, briefed the delegation on the work and on the MNJR organization during a visit to the MNJR installations.

(Xiaodi Li), member of the Chinese Communist League Central Committee, explained that the youth organization in his country has 40 million members between the ages of 14 and 25 and that, as the MNJR, it is a nationalist, revolutionary and anti-imperialist organization.

Hugo Diaz Thome presented gifts consisting of Mexican handicrafts to the chief of the delegation.

PRC WOMEN'S DELEGATION ARRIVES TO STRENGTHEN TIES

FL162245 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2218 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Mexico City, 16 Apr (NOTIMEX)--A PRC delegation arrived in this city today to exchange experiences and strengthen ties of friendship with Mexican women and Chinese women residents in Mexico. The delegation, sent by the National Federation of Chinese Women, consists of specialists in different areas of science such as medicine and physics, and other specialties.

The Chinese ladies during their stay in Mexico will visit the offices of the Children and Family Development System (DIF) where they will learn the Mexican system for the protection of children, a subject of special interest to the visitors due to the enormous concern for and care of children in their country.

PEMEX DEVELOPS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PROGRAMS

PA140443 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Mexican Petroleum is implementing or programming 23 projects to prevent and solve atmospheric contamination problems of waters and farmlands in various parts of the country.

The Pemex environmental protection office said that the work was begun after it was scientifically proved that there has been no alteration of important factors for population sectors.

In this manner, Pemex is fulfilling its written commitment of 28 October 1980, according to which it agreed to protect environmental conditions in its exploration and exploitation programs. Some of the main projects include those at the Lazaro Cardenas, Azcatpozalco, Ciudad Madero, and Antonio de mi Amor refineries and at the petrochemical complexes of Cactus, Morelos, Tabasco, Primero and Huimanguillo. At the maritime installations of Pajaritos and Dos Bocas, measures have also been taken to protect the waters and fishing resources of neighboring communities.

According to the Pemex enviromental protection office, studies made in Chicontepec show that widespread agricultural areas have been affected, resulting in decreased agricultural yields.

POPULAR ACTION FILES FOR AUTHORIZATION TO REGISTER

PA091525 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 8 Apr 81 pp A-1, A-10

[Capitalized passages denote uppercase as published]

[Excerpts] "One cannot awaken an interest in democracy and a desire to participate in it without proposing and offering a political party to achieve it," Carlos Ivan Zuniga said on presenting the documents to request the Electoral Tribunal's authorization to register the Popular Action Party.

The event was held in the Sessions Room of the Electoral Tribunal and was attended by Electoral Tribunal Magistrate-President Luis Carlos Noriega, Vice President Arturo Morgan, Secretary General Everardo Tomlinson Hernandez and Electoral Register Director Jaime Llaurado.

Ziniga was accompanied by a delegation of members of the Democratic Independent Movement [MID], the Panamanian Social Democratic Party [PSDP] and independent Panamanians who form the core of the Popular Action Party.

According to Zuniga, the party, whose flag is red and white, could begin to register in 2 or 3 weeks depending on the authorization of the Electoral Tribunal. The following is Zuniga's speech and the list of officials of the party being formed:

The members of the MID, the PSDP and independent Panamanians who are currently not committed to any party or political group have joined together to create the POPULAR ACTION PARTY with the objective of promoting a modern society in which democracy, freedom and social justice will reign.

The objective of the POPULAR ACTION PARTY is the result of the contribution of all its members and therefore guarantees the preservation of an authentic democracy in Panama.

Our initial mission is to achieve and safeguard freedom. We have to struggle to overcome the long night of the dictatorship without returning to the past. Let us march together in search of a new society.

We are a party with a social democratic orientation.

We believe in freedom, democracy, universal suffrage, the separation of powers, social justice, respect for the law and the inviolability of human rights. Therefore, we oppose all forms of totalitarianism.

We believe in the existence and development of a socially responsible public and private enterprise system as a means to achieve greater production and better distribution of wealth.

In the face of the historic circumstances that we are experiencing, only two sides are possible in Panama:

-That of democracy in the opposition.

Those who adopt "apolitical" positions are in reality DEFENDING THE DICTATORSHIP, reducing the possibilities for democracy. "Apoliticism" is negative, equivalent to abdication, and to a great extent responsible for the tragic violence being experienced by other brother countries.

In view of the above, POPULAR ACTION proclaims that a constituent assembly must be convened to give the country a new constitution that will result in the real and effective democratization of the country and the direct election of the president before 1984.

Officials of the Popular Action Party
President: Carlos Ivan Zuniga Guardia, cedula 2-77-162, male, resident of Panama.
General Secretary: Alvin Weeden Gamboa, cedula 8-291-209, male, resident of Panama.
Organization secretary: Carlos A. Morales Guevara, cedula 4-48-170, male, resident of Panama.
Political training secretary: Fabian Echevers, cedula 8-62-995, male, resident of Panama.
Labor affairs secretary: Avelino Sanchez Gonzalez, cedula 8-202-1527, male, resident of Panama.
Agrarian affairs secretary: David Guillermo Sanchez C., cedula 1-11-803, male, resident of Bocas del Toro Province.
Youth organization secretary: Rodrigo Chiari, cedula 8-468-764, male, resident of Panama.
Press and propaganda secretary: Giovanni Carlucci, cedula 4-66-678, male, resident of Panama.
International relations secretary: Carlos Ernesto Gonzalez de la Lastra, cedula 4-103-2249, male, resident of Panama.
Finance secretary: Vilma Ramirez de Gonzalez, cedula 8-101-805, female, resident of Panama.
Secretary of studies of national problems: Augusto Cesar Arosemena M., male, cedula 8-212-420, resident of Panama.

Political Committee of the Popular Action Party
Winston Robles (chairman), male, cedula 8-100-584, resident of Panama.
Marta Picota, female, cedula 2-32-878, resident of Panama.
Diogenes A. Arosemena G., male, cedula 2-8-7363, resident of Panama.
Ivan Robles, male, cedula 8-136-598, resident of Panama.
Ricardo A. Arias, male, cedula 8-95-326, resident of Panama.
Tomas H. Herrera, male, cedula 8-99-303, resident of Panama.
Osvaldo Velasquez, male, cedula 8-31-253, resident of Panama.
Augusto Cesar Robles Arosemena M., male, cedula 8-212-420, resident of Panama.
Fabian Echevers, male, cedula 8-62-995.

LIBERAL PARTY POLITICAL COMMITTEE SWORN IN

PA110231 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] The Liberal Party's Political Committee chosen by the party's national convention held in Chitre, Herrera Province, on 28 March, was sworn in last night at the Soloy Hotel, in Panama City, with the slogan: Democracy, Justice and Liberty. The first work session took place immediately afterwards. The event was attended by the leaders of the party's National Directorate, the consultation commission and other elements representative of the Liberal Party.

The meeting was presided over by Dr Arnulfo Escalona. According to a general definition, the Liberal Party is democratic. Its political basis starts with the thesis that the state exists to serve the people and not the other way around. The Liberal Party, therefore, rejects any kind of totalitarian government.

Regarding the objectives of the political committee sworn in last night, Dr Escalona said that this committee must enliven the party, and form the kind of group that is desired and the party deserves. Escalona said the Liberal Party deserves every effort and this is what Liberals have always done.

Some of the persons at the head table of the event were party Vice Presidents Joaquin Fernando Franco, Roderick Esquivel and Oscar Navarro. The party's secretary Julio Harris and Treasurer Carlos Orillic were also at the head table.

Dr Arnulfo Escalona also said that the Liberal Party has decided to show the country that it is the only possible alternative in the present situation and that with last night's event began the march toward the total consolidation of the party.

The Political Committee is composed of the National Directorate members, the president of the directorate, the consultation committee and ten members of the party chosen by a broad majority of the National Directorate.

The committee has the task of deciding on all political and organizational matters that may arise and that, in the opinion of the committee, do not require the convoking of the National Directorate. The committee will also be charged with organizing an internal work system. Adopting measures to face national emergencies such as a breakdown of public order and actions that may affect the legal stability of the state. It will also give advice to the president of the National Directorate.

The Political Committee is composed of David Samudio, Carlos Orillac, Alfredo Aleman Jr., Jose Pablo Velasquez, Rodolfo Chiari, Joaquin Franco, Raul Arango Jr., Rosa America de Vasquez, Gonzalo Tapia O., Jose Agustin Arango, Mario J. de Obaldia, Jaime Ortega, Roderick Esquivel, Alberto Arango, Oscar Navarro and others of lesser hierarchy within the Liberal Party.

The Liberals advocate a democratic reconstruction of the nation with basis on democratic norms. Public power emanates from the people only. It is exercised by the executive, legislative and judicial branches, which must act separately and within limits and in harmonious cooperation.

The Liberal Party maintains that any system that replaces individual votes by votes from any group, is basically contrary to popular elections. The Liberal Party says that the government system of the nation must be republican, democratic and representative, and that the members of the branches of the state must be elected by the people and that the president of the republic and the legislators must necessarily be elected through general, direct and secret elections.

LIBERAL LEADER DENIES ALLEGED PRO-LIBERAL UNION

PA150346 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 14 Apr 81 p 3

[By Mario Martinez Puente]

[Text] The Liberal Party will never unite with the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD], Dr Arnulfo Escalona Rios stated emphatically yesterday, referring to a report appearing on the front page of the daily YA.

The Liberal legislator and president of the party was astounded by such a possibility and said the PRD is the only party with which the Liberals would never unite.

He said this type of news is originated by "writers" who are after sensational news and who make up stories when there are none.

However, Escalona did not rule out a possible merger with the Christian Democrats, adding that "it all depends on what that party proposes."

The Liberal legislator admitted it is too early to think of a candidate for the 1984 elections and denied that he would be chosen by his party.

"We need a person with adequate training, one who would exercise power for his people and not his vanity," said Escalona, who admitted he would not be a good candidate.

After attacking Gen Omar Torrijos and the policy of the present government, Escalona brought up the need for a "constitutent assembly to replace the 1972 constitution."

The opposition daily YA reported yesterday that "the frank and decided union between the PRD and the Liberal Party to run in the 1984 elections with a common candidate" was already a fact.

The report mentioned Fito Altamirano Duque, a PRD legislator, as possible candidate for president and Escalona as candidate for vice president.

Escalona said that "the only person he had ever punched had been Fito Duque when they were children."

BELIZE

DELEGATION TO LONDON CONFERENCE RETURNS HOME

FL170138 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Excerpt] The deputy premier, the Honorable C.L.B. Rogers, and the other four members of the five-man delegation to the London constitutional conference on Belize have returned home, arriving at the Belize International Airport this afternoon at 3:30 were the Deputy Premier Honorable C.L.B. Rogers along with the minister of state in the premier's office, the Honorable V.H. Courtenay; the minister of energy and communications, the Honorable Louis Sylvestre; the minister of works, the Honorable Fred Hunter; and the minister of of labor, the Honorable David McKoy.

OPPOSITION LEADER CRITICIZES INDEPENDENCE PACT

PA161933 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 13 Apr 81 p 8

[Article by David Romero]

[Text] Dean Lindo, leader of the opposition United Democratic Party (UDP) of Belize has said in a telephone interview that the people of Belize want their independence from England without ceding their cays to Guatemala or compromising their territorial waters.

"Mr (George) Price can sign whatever he wishes with Guatemala or England, but only the people have the right to make that decision in a referendum," Lindo replied, when asked about Price's meetings with British authorities in a search for sovereignty for Belize.

As international news dispatches have reported, the prime minister of Belize has been in London since Monday to meet with government officials and to conclude the agreement for the independence of that British colony in Central America.

"The UDP will not be represented in London until the government gives the people the right to decide, through a referendum, whether or not they accept the arrangements with Guatemala," Lindo said. "The people have the right to indicate whether they are in favor of or against those intentions and that is why we are not in England."

The top UDP leader said that the agreements reached by the Belizean prime minister and Guatemala jeopardize the total independence of Belize because they cede to Guatemala the use and enjoyment of the Ranguana and Zapotillo Cays and the Guatemalans have said they will use them for establishing naval bases. "The Belizeans do not want the violence that exists in Guatemala to be transferred to Belize."

Lindo said that his party and all the Belizean people reject with equal vigor the fact that the colonial government has ceded to Guatemala "those territorial waters that assure it of permanent and unimpeded access to the high seas, along with rights over the subjacent seabed because we believe that there is oil in those territorial waters."

"Guatemala has received too much and we do not like this," Lindo said. "Too much has been ceded. That is why the UDP maintains that the agreement must be subjected to the people's consideration through a referendum. Moreover, the Price government is not legitimate because it was imposed with irregular procedures," Lindo said.

The statement of the top leader of the opposition does not coincide with statements made by Prince, of the United People's Party, who states that the Zapotillo Cays definitely belong to Belize.

"We think those cays belong to us," Lindo said, and the Honduran claim took us by surprise. We have to study this situation to decide whether they belong to Honduras or to Belize. The British are also studying the situation, but if the cays are Honduran, it will not be possible to give away what is not ours. If they belong to Honduras, we must leave them. I do not know what the truth is. We must study the situation," Lindo said.

In answer to a question, Lindo said that the protest demonstrations which took place beginning on 11 March, when Prime Minister Price approved the agreement signed with the UK and Guatemala to resolve the conflict existing between those two countries, are a manifestation of the people's dissatisfaction with the agreement.

"It is not just the UDB that is dissatisfied; many other organizations are saying the same things: lawyers, govenment workers, professionals and students," he said in closing.

CURFEW HOURS CHANGED FOR HOLY SATURDAY 18 APRIL

FL170144 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] His excellency the governor, on the advice of the security committee, informs the general public that in order to facilitate participating cyclists and those persons who may wish to witness the start of the annual crosscountry race on Holy Saturday, 18 April, it has been decided to vary the hours of curfew from 12 midnight to 4 in the morning on Holy Saturday, 18 April. It is emphasized that this variation is for this specific occasion only and that all other emergency regulations remain in force.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT'S TALK OF ELECTIONS 'LAST-MINUTE' MOVE

PA151426 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Station commentary]

[Excerpt] The Salvadoran dictatorship is now talking about elections. It has been customary in the history of our nations that when the dictatorships see themselves up to their necks in problems, when they are not getting the backing of the people and the international [word indistinct] and when the armed people's struggle makes the situation unbearable for them, they then resort to last-minute moves. Those who have been the eternal architects of electoral fraud, mockery and deception speak of dialogues and elections.

The militarized [word indistinct] experiencing its most evident agony. Only the Yankee military aid is keeping it alive. It is imperialism which is now [words indistinct] the story about the elections. [Words indistinct] a country stained with blood because of the obstinacy of the ruling class, a country in war against its oppressors. [Words indistinct] to try to improve the international image.

When Somoza had the Nicaraguan people almost to the doors of the bunker, he was pleading for elections through the Yankee ambassador. Through the treacherous bourgeoisie, elections were demanded. [Words indistinct] the Nicaraguan people fought for liberty, for bread and for [words indistinct] with dignity. In El Salvador the history of liberation has already gone a good distance toward its completion. For this reason, types of maneuvers will not work because our people are moving toward the consolidation of their election: a democratic, revolutionary pluralist and sovereign government.

GUERRILLAS DISRUPT BASIC SERVICES IN SUCHITOTO

PA161325 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2307 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] San Salvador, 15 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Official sources have reported that guerrilla harassment actions continued today in Suchitoto, 44 km north of San Salvador.

According to the sources, there was a big clash this morning between guerrillas and security agents guarding two water tank trucks carrying water for the townspeople since the water pipes had been destroyed by the rebels.

The sources said that the attack was repelled by the security agents who prevented the leftists from accomplishing their objective. The sources also said that in the past few hours, the guerrillas stationed in several towns and hills of Suchitoto blew up another pipeline and this action left the town without water.

The leftists have prevented the repairing of the powerlines and the water pipelines by preventing technicians from arriving in Suchitoto so that the town may again have those services, the sources said.

GUARDSMEN REPORTEDLY KILL TWO YOUNG WOMEN

PA161831 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] National guardsmen dressed in civilian clothing violently took 16- and 18-year-old Abigail and [name indistinct] Matamoros Castillo out of their homes in San Jacinto Canton, jurisdiction of Sazeiguel. The girls' bullet-riddled bodies were later found in the pasture of a farm. The two girls are victims of the violent repression of the regime, which is staining the country with blood.

The crimes of the repressive forces against the people continue. This and other [word indistinct] actions are more proof that the regime has nothing to offer our people.

GUATEMALA

MINISTER DENIES SOMOZISTS TRAINING IN GUATEMALA

PA161607 Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 9 Apr 81 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez has flatly denied reports from Managua, Nicaragua, that Guatemalan territory is being used to train a Nicaraguan National Guard contingent which intends to invade that territory to oust the Sandinist regime in the near future.

These reports were given an official character when the Nicaraguan Government charged that a contingent of former national guardsmen was reportedly being trained here and in Honduras with U.S. aid in order to invade Nicaragua and to fight the government which was installed after the overthrow of the Somoza regime.

Foreign Minister Castillo Valdez reiterated that Guatemala respects the principle of non-intervention and that in line with this, it will never permit groups which seek to create problems in neighboring countries to get organized here, particularly if it is remembered that one of the permanent ideals of the Guatemalans is to improve their own great fatherland.

ARMY COMMUNIQUE SAYS 24 KILLED IN CLASH 15 APRIL

PA161654 Paris AFP in Spanish 1518 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 16 Apr (AFP)--It was reported here today that 24 persons were killed in a military confrontation which occurred in Nebaj, El Quiche Department, in the country's northwest, when guerrillas ambushed an army patrol.

The army public relations office issued a communique stating that the victims were 1 officer, 5 soldiers and 18 guerrillas and it added that the army clash, which occurred yesterday, also resulted in several wounded on both sides.

According to the communique, the ambush was carried out in a rural area where the rebels caught the patrol by surprise. However, the patrol repelled the fire and even forced the assailants to flee.

The fighting lasted several minutes after which, the report adds, the guerrillas fled to mountains nearby abandoning ammunition, propaganda pamphlets, bags of clothes, food and personal items.

Following the armed clash, army forces combed the area and discovered blood stains in the area, and for this reason, it is presumed that several guerrillas were wounded.

The wounded soldiers were airlifted to the military hospital in this city but their conditions are unknown.

The guerrilla actions in El Quiche Department are intense and this department together with Chimaltenango, in the country's west, are the areas most affected by the armed struggle.

The army is frequently reporting on clashes between its troops and the guerrillas. Meanwhile, many families of the towns in this area are constantly migrating to other more peaceful places.

The leftist Armed People's Revolutionary Organization (ORPA) issued a press communique reporting several military actions have been carried out over the past few weeks.

ORPA affirms that it inflicted 29 casualties on the army in these actions. It also reported the peaceful takeover and military occupation of seven farms in the country's southwestern coast without any casualties or armed confrontations.

The army has questioned the credibility of the communiques issued by the guerrilla organizations noting that the details of the armed confrontations are reported by the public relations office of that military institution.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT TO DEFEND CAYS THROUGH JURIDICAL MEANS

PA161755 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 11 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] The Honduran Government will defend its sovereignty over the Zapotillo Cays through the juridical means established for the peaceful solution of international disputes.

A Foreign Secretariat bulletin released yesterday states that the government has not relinquished its rights over those cays.

The following is the text of the bulletin:

The government of the republic is carefully studying the response of the Government of the UK to the Honduran protest over the act of sovereignty that the UK plans to exercise by ceding the use of enjoyment of Zapotillo Cays, in accordance with basis No 3 of the "bases of understanding," in resolving the dispute connected with the territory of Belize.

Those bases were signed by the British minister of state for foreign affairs and the Guatemalan foreign minister.

Within the framework of the very cordial relations that exist between Honduras and the UK, the Honduran Government, with faith in the justice of its cause, will defend the national interest through the juridical means established for the peaceful solution of international disputes.

The grounds and method for the defense of Honduran sovereignty over Zapotillo Cays is currently being analyzed by an appropriate department in this secretariat.

Tegucigalpa, 10 April 1981.

FOOD SMUGGLING AT BORDER WITH NICARAGUA REPORTED

PA100351 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1145 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] It has been charged that basic grains are being smuggled to Nicaragua. In the past few weeks there has been smuggling of basic grains along the border between Honduras and Nicaragua, especially in several towns of El Paraiso Department.

According to residents of Las Trojas, El Paraiso Department, the smuggling is taking place on both sides of the border. Unscrupulous businessmen are exporting to Nicaragua basic grains, for which they obtain good prices and in exchange, they import manufactured articles.

It has been reported that large amounts of rice and beans are being sent to the neighboring country through the border, without army authorities or the finance police noticing it.

The persons criticizing the situation say that if this activity continues, the border towns may face the possibility of finding themselves without staples as a result of the voracity of traffickers of grains who want to get rich by smuggling food items.

NICARAGUA

CONGRESSMAN HARKIN'S STATEMENT ON AID ASSESSED

PA161249 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 9 Apr 81 p 3

[Carlos F. Chamorro article: "The Aspirants to a 'Provisional Government'"]

[Text] "Senator Helms and 'Generalissimo' Haig would like nothing better than for the Sandinist government to fail in its efforts to keep private industry going in its country."

This was said by Tom Harkin, Democratic representative for the state of Iowa in the U.S. Congress.

Tom Harkin is a U.S. congressman who no one in the world would dare characterize as Sandinist and even less as an "agent of international communism." However, we are sure that the statement he delivered before the U.S. Congress denouncing what lays behind the economic aggression on Nicaragua, will result in a very "bad taste" in the mouths of the power circles in the Reagan administration and their allies in our country.

Harkin has disarmed them completely by exposing the plot they have mounted to justify the implementing of a plan--that is already in the works--to overthrow the Government of Nicaragua.

There is nothing particularly new in this for the Nicaraguan people since for some time our leaders have been warning about it by presenting indisputable evidence. Besides, it is something that is seen every day. What is really new is that there are voices in the U.S. Congress that reaffirm the justness of our position and reject and oppose the aggressive policy that Reagan is propagating in his own Society. Important U.S. sectors, which are getting ahead of any possible implementation of the confrontation policy designed by Reagan's advisers, are condemning the aggression and this has invaluable importance.

Harkin stated; "The administration wants to reinitiate economic and food aid to Nicaragua only after the government is overthrown, only after it can dictate to that country the kind of government it must have, and only after we are sure we install that government in power."

Everything else--the "evidence" of arms, the "Cubanization" of Nicaragua, the alleged "asphyxiation" of the private sector, the use that has been made of the loans, the "militarization" of the country, and the "threats" against freedom of the press and democracy--is nothing but vulgar excuses to justify a previously designed aggressive policy.

Referring to the application of the plan of Richard Allen and his Heritage Foundation, Congressman Harkin asks: "What can the Nicaraguans believe when we cut the food and economic aid and don't help them put an end to incursions across the Honduran border? How can they interpret this as anything other than an effort by this administration to create political and economic chaos in that country?"

The dignified answer that we Nicaraguans have given to Harkin's questions are in sharp contrast with the servilism of the aspirants to form part of the "provisional government" (that the United States would like to impose on Nicaragua) who try to hide--and therefore justify--the aggression by characterizing it as a mere "error."

The great reluctance of the most reactionary sectors to condemn the aggression and to face it, is something that cannot be justified by any of the ridiculous pretexts put out so far. This reluctance can be understood only as a symptom of the imminence of the aggression plans.

As the tension that results from the confrontation with imperialism increases, the attitudes and actions of the proimperialist groups in the country become more shameless and unbelievable. And this would be the least they could do. What is really incredible is that their antipatriotism makes sense in the general plan of aggression.

"There is no aggression. The Sandinists' foreign policy is to be blamed for all this. Why prepare for the defense? National unity, yes...but not against aggression." These are the slogans of the aspirants to the "provisional government" of imperialism.

Here is a strange mix of hesitation and insolence, typical of groups incapable of offering their own alternatives to the country and with not future other than submission to imperialism.

ROBELO ON U.S. AID SUSPENSION, POLITICAL ACTIVITY

PA161521 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 9 Apr 81 pp 1, 7

[Unattributed report on interview with Alfonso Robelo, founder and leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, MDN; date and place not given]

[Text] A reporter asked Alfonso Robelo how much truth there was to a report transmitted by DPA to the effect that he had transferred his money to Costa Rica.

Robelo replied emphatically: "That is absolutely untrue. I have in Nicaragua exactly the same assets I have always had. I have not moved any capital. I am living in my same house, and I have the same interests I have always had in Nicaragua. The trouble is that for some time now, I have removed myself from all business activities to dedicate myself exclusively to political activity and what those people are saying is absolutely false; it is a lie."

[Question] What can you tell us, Mr Robelo, regarding the rumor that a short time ago, you held talks with Dr Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero or with leaders of the Liberal Constitutionalist Movement [MLC] to explain that neither you nor the MDN had anything to do with the decision which took away the MLC's legal status?

[Answer] It really wasn't a dialogue; it was a brief statement to the effect that I was hurt by the fact the MLC had believed the false statement made by Commander Bayardo Arce Castano when he said we had taken the initiative or backed the removal of the MLC from the State Council. I say this is false because we held to the position that the same number of 33 members should remain in the State Council. That was our posture and when I withdrew from the government junta, I held a meeting with a large group of Constitutionalist Liberals and I told them that what they had to do, as the offended parties, as the people who had been harmed by being eliminating from the State Council, was to file a plea to the Supreme Court. But I sadly saw my suggestion go unheeded, and the MLC did nothing in this regard.

[Question] How do you analyze that "letter of dignity" which the frontist government has promoted as a political step?

[Answer] Look here, I believe that dignity is a permanent attitude. Dignity is not something that is signed today and is denied tomorrow. It is a lifetime attitude. Furthermore, I think that the dignity of a nation is not demonstrated in a letter. Let us recall the words of General Sandino: "The sovereignty of a people is not debatable. It is defended with weapons in hand," not by signing letters, or by forming queues where so much valuable time is lost that should be dedicated to production. In addition, it is the initiative of one political sector and what is really being done is political maneuvering by that sector. It cannot encompass all the Nicaraguan people who on the whole do not agree with the attitudes of the frontist government. I am definitely not going to sign that letter.

[Question] Do the MDN and the democratic parties of Nicaragua have any plan in mind to exert pressure on the United States to reconsider its decision cutting off aid to Nicaragua?

[Answer] We have expressed ourselves openly in this regard and there is a very important coinciding of events about to occur: Early in May, I have been invited to California to lecture to an appreciable group of persons who are interested--university professors, businessmen and officials who are involved with U.S. international relations--to whom I will outline what I believe should be the appropriate aid the U.S. Government should give, representing the Nicaraguan people before the people of North America. Therefore, we who in the past have done everything within our means to get help for the Nicaraguan people will always maintain that attitude, demanding--because I believe it is appropriate to demand--that aid reach the Nicaraguan people who need so much, who have won so much in their struggle and who are in such unfavorable conditions in their relations with some countries, specifically with the United States.

[Question] What do you have to say, Mr Robelo, regarding the Central Bank's decision to increase interest rates for bank loans?

[Answer] It deserves to be completely rejected. If we analyze who is going to pay those interests rates, we see that it is the consumer. The people's cost of living is going to increase with this measure. What will happen is that the Central Bank will get richer.

That is, the government is gaining by taking money from the people because in the long run and through an unending chain, these additional financial costs are passed on from the producer or the merchant to the consumer. In reality, the people are the ones who have to pay for everything that has to do with the international market. If export goods are produced, this measure puts Nicaraguan products in a disadvantageous competitive position abroad. No matter how you look at it, this policy deserves to be rejected. It is a policy I do not understand. There is a tremendous contradiction here: How can a government that says it is defending the people's interests mistreat them in such a gross way?

Replying to other questions regarding the appeals of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] to democratic parties for a dialogue, Robelo replied:

"The democratic parties not aligned with the FSLN asked for some explanations and they (the frontists) were told that the interests of the nation were always being sought above everything else as long as this is discussed frankly and honestly since we wanted to seek all paths leading to the welfare of Nicaragua. The political parties and labor unions are coordinating action as a bloc since we have several democratic common goals that permit us to act this way.

"The MDN has analyzed this frontist invitation and, by the way, there has been no dialogue. It has not begun. What has been made is an invitation, and those who attended only listened.

"With regard to this invitation, we can see that it is absurd that while we are summoned to a dialogue, a vulgar campaign of attacks is maintained on television, newspapers and radio, not only against my person, but also against the party and the Nicaraguans in general who have proved their patriotism. We also analyzed the goals of a national dialogue which, in short, we could say would be a return to the government plan because the government plan summarizes national unity, which was achieved to erradicate the opprobrious dictatorship of Somoza.

"Another point that was analyzed was the suspension of U.S. aid, which my party has condemned because it is considered to be an error and an unfair measure. But the issue has also been analyzed in an overall manner and it is understood that in this matter of aid, there are always two parts: one that gives and another that receives and in the long run, it is the North American people who give it and the Nicaraguan people who receive it. But these peoples are supposedly represented by two governments and these governments have responsibilities in giving aid and responsibilities in receiving aid, and in receiving aid, the frontist government had a clear obligation to show mature and sensible behavior in its international relations with the U.S. Government. And that is why when we analyze reality, we become aware that in many cases, the American people have been unnecessarily offended, although it is true that it is justifiable by a past full of interventions and aggressions, which obviously are part of our history. But, in reality, I don't think they should be harping on it forever, especially when in this way permanent harm is being done to the fluid relations that should exist between two governments that represent two peoples which as peoples have very much in common. So, we also analyzed the problem of the suspension of U.S. aid and our party's future strategy. Another very important aspect is that if true pluralism ever came to Nicaragua, if there were an equality of rights and opportunities for all political parties, and if it were determined that we were at the end of the transition or stage of reconstruction, we would have to define what sort of elections should be held and then hold them. All this democratization effort would be wasted if we do not hold elections such as are held in the FRG or in Sweden or in Spain or in Costa Rica or in Venezuela.

"It is necessary to define more concrete things, or, as a commander has said, to 'specify,' to be more specific in all of this government program."

BUSINESSMAN COMMENTS ON INTEREST RATES, POLITICS

PA102030 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Apr 81

["Special report" by Alberto Reyes on interview with Reynaldo Hernandez, president of the Nicaraguan Chamber of Commerce]

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, at one of the places of heaviest traffic in Managua, we found Reynaldo Hernandez, who is president of the Nicaraguan Chamber of Commerce, one of the leaders of the Robelist Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN], and owner of one of the biggest hardware stores in Managua, the one that has imported the most nails into this country. This report is especially dedicated to those Nicaraguan brothers who still think they can remain apolitical. This story took place in the Bello Horizonte Rotunda at about 1800. We met Hernandez and began talking about the increase in bank interest.

Hernandez, a very successful businessman in the past, began complaining: We used to pay between 14 and 17 percent, but now, according to the government, we must pay 24 percent. This is bestial, he said. But let us listen to our talk yesterday afternoon:

[Begin recording] The business sector used to pay rates that ranged between 14 and 17 percent, depending on the enterprise's type of activity, be it priority activity or some other type of activity. Today the business sector's interest rate has been established at 24 percent for all enterprises. This means that for certain companies this represents an additional 10-percent annual interest rate. This affects the enterprises' operating costs because, as is logical, every enterprise needs working capital, which it must obtain from the financial system and which, if more expensive, affects operating costs. These higher costs must somehow be transferred to the products that the enterprise sells in order to pay for those costs.

[Question] What are businessmen planning to do about this government measure?

[Answer] At this point we are merely getting acquainted with the law because it became effective on 1 April. We learned about it just a few days ago and we are now studying it. But really, at first glance, I would say that the financial rate for the business sector is bestial: 24 percent per year, or 2 percent per month. This is a tremendously high interest rate. If a person were to lend money at that interest rate, the money would double in 4 years. [end recording]

In short, Hernandez, one of the most prominent MDN members, complained and complained. Our newsmen tried to interview the banking authorities yesterday so they would explain this matter seriously, rather than as an aggrieved party, but it was not possible. The president of the Central Bank was not in. For his part, the president of the National Financial System is in Spain attending an IDB meeting. In any event, Hernandez, one of the leaders of the movement, demanding that the army be apolitical, abandoned his status as businessman and turned to politics. So, we finally got to the issue they have been demanding.

[Begin recording] A climate of prudence, peace and tranquility must prevail in Nicaragua so that Nicaraguans can produce with pleasure, work with the profound desire to produce and produce the resources we need to obtain the goods that our people need. Otherwise, we would get a loan, spend it and be in trouble again after a while unless we manage to set our own economic forces in motion.

[Question] What do you mean by this climate of peace, prudence and tranquility that the private sector keeps mentioning? There is peace in the cities, there is no longer any repression, the people are not being attacked. Where do you see this instability that you keep talking about?

[Answer] There is political instability here in Nicaragua. The incidents that occurred approximately 3 and 1/2 weeks ago, in the wake of the vandalism that resulted in the destruction of several political parties headquarters created a climate of unrest among the citizens. I do not know if you have noticed it, but in the wake of those incidents, the country's political situation has changed. [end recording]

Our talk was interrupted by two youths who approached us from one of the dignity trenches to request the signatures of all Nicaraguans passing by.

Further on, Hernandez complained that there is no political pluralism in Nicaragua. He said this despite the fact that many students were using loudspeakers to urge people to defend the national dignity and sovereignty, which was once defended by the general of free men. This interrupted our dialogue.

[Begin recording] [Question] We can now continue after this interruption, which is normal within the climate of political pluralism that currently exists here in Nicaragua. (?You were talking about) this climate of unrest, the [words indistinct].

[Ansser] I am sorry to tell you that sadly enough, the climate here in Nicaragua is not one of political pluralism. Unfortunately, what happened 1 month ago is really worrisome; on the one hand there is talk about this being political pluralism and about the need to defend it, but on the other hand, acts of vandalism are promoted and the people are not controlled by the authorities. That is the real situation. [end recording]

However, a national dignity campaign is underway, sir. It is defending the economic resources that the United States is morally obliged to give Nicaragua for its reconstruction after so much plundering of our wealth.

[Begin recording] [Question] But you know something? In the past I could not have stood at this corner as safely and peacefully as we are now doing. I know that no one will attack me, that no guardsman will come here to shoot at us. In other words, we have gotten rid of the terror that the genocidal Somozist guard and the system used to instill. Today matters are mostly ideological and political. Instead of speaking as businessman, let us now talk more as politicians. You are a member of the MDN. At present there is a national dignity campaign. What is the stand held by both the MDN and the private sectors [words indistinct]?

[Answer] I would not like to talk about the political parties at this point because I do not think I should so so after I have already talked as a member of the Chamber of Commerce directorate. As for the commerce sector, our position is that we think Nicaragua needs refinancing to reactivate itself. But we think that the strength lies within us, not with other people or countries. We must create a climate in which all Nicaraguan (?social) forces participate as forcefully as possible and produce as much as possible in order to generate the resources that we need to obtain the goods needed by our people, be they consumer or capital goods, so we can develop more.

Since in those days we used to see each other frequently, you witnessed the struggle that the organized private sector and I myself waged to get rid of the Somozist dictatorship and to build a new Nicaragua, within a context of national coexistence. [end recording]

At this point, we reminded Hernandez that what we have here is a class struggle. Here is the final part of this fraternal dialogue with Hernandez:

[Begin recording] [Question] But didn't you expect a class struggle or an ideological struggle?

[Answer] I always thought there would be a class struggle, but not that they would be permanetly encouraging class hatred.

[Question] Who has been doing this?

[Answer] Well, I have heard many Sandinist Front leaders promoting class hatred, sometimes a senseless and irrational hatred, more passionate than logical.

[Question] One last question. They say that businessmen are uncomfortable because they now earn less. Could that be your problem, Reynaldo?

[Answer] No. We are open-minded people. We want many changes in this country. But we believe that we must all pursue it together, everyone respecting each other, without anyone imposing anything on the other party.

[Question] Well, let's sign the dignity letter first to defend our sovereignty.

[Answer] I think that our position has been made very clear already. Today the Higher Council of Private Enterprise released a document and I have already told you twice what our position is. So this is all for now.

[Question] Well, thank you anyway, Hernandez, for your statements. [end recording]

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DOCUMENT CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT

PA161549 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 12 Apr 81 p 11

[Text] The Council of Delegations of the Confederation of Nicaraguan Chambers of Commerce

Considering:

1. That national trade is being systematically restricted by the National Reconstruction Government or those who really wield power in Nicaragua.

2. That the lack of foreign currency for importing essential goods for our people, is the result of an inadequate political climate which hampers peaceful endeavors.

3. That the presentation of Sandinist Defense Committee letters, the pressure to join party organizations and other joint action by some government offices are illegal, hamper the free flow of trade and violate the rights and guarantees of all Nicaraguans.

4. That some state concerns dedicated to trade are practicing methods opposed to healthy commercial activities and are competing unfairly with private trade, thereby deteriorating the bases for a mixed economy.

5. That labor problems are being promoted in private concerns causing economic destabilization and decreased productivity and production, to the detriment of all our people.

6. That laws have been passed affecting the stability of private concerns and that this does not contribute to the nation's economic reactivation.

7. That the recent public riots were promoted by the Sandinist National Liberation Front and protected by the authorities whose duty it is to protect the citizens.

8. That the country is being rapidly led to bankrupcy as a result of which our people are on their way toward hunger, misery and chaos.

Agrees:

1. To urge the national authorities to become aware of the seriousness of the situation and to seek solutions to our national problems for the good of the nation and the people.

2. To reassert our civic stand that the only way to reach the goals our country needs is with the participation of all Nicaraguans and the return to a true national unity and the program of the Government of National Reconstruction.

Given in Chinandega on 21 March 1981.

LA PRENSA ACCUSED OF MANIPULATING DIALOGUE STORY

PA142034 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Commentary: "Domestic Reactionaries' Evil Intentions"]

[Text] The politicized publishers of LA PRENSA, with their sly designs, have referred to the answer sent by the Sandinist National Liberation Front, FSLN, National Directorate to the rightist political parties and to the labor unions regarding their request for a meeting on Monday, 13 April, in which they proposed the archbishop's office as the venue for the talks.

As always, the owners of LA PRENSA, with their coldly calculated aims, tried to intimate that the time and place of the meeting was set by the FSLN. This sly maneuver does not mention the unilateral cancellation by those rightist organizations of the meeting scheduled for 7 April. This shows the contempt that these gentlemen have for the patriotic activity of the Nicaraguan people, such as the signing of the letter of dignity.

To say that the national crusade for dignity is childish, not only shows their ignorance of these values, but also their contempt of others. Therefore, it is natural for them to say that this is childish, and lacks the importance that we give it because the owners of the said newspaper regard only those activities linked to their own selfish interests as important, and not the lofty interests of the fatherland and the revolution, which guide the conduct of the Nicaraguan people.

Because of those interests, the spokesman of the bourgeoisie parties portrays the FSLN National Directorate as refusing to hold the talks at the archbishop's office, when the whole country knows that Monsignor Obando y Bravo, the archbishop, has repeatedly said the he does not want to have the church mixed up in exclusively political matters.

What the spokesman of the domestic counterrevolution does not say is what the intentions of its sponsors are as well as its own intentions in involving the officials of Nicaraguan catholicism in its interests which are against the Nicaraguan people's and the revolution's patriotic interests.

NICARAGUA TO HOST WORLDWIDE JOURNALISTS CONFERENCE

PA140358 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Interview with Nicaraguan journalist Ignacio Briones, member of the board of directors of Managua's BARRICADA and vice president of the Latin American Journalists Federation; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Briones] Beginning on the 28th of this month, more than 150 journalists from all regions of the world will meet in Nicaragua in a show of solidarity and support for the popular Sandinist revolution, which is everybody knows, is being bitterly attacked by the transnationals of the news media.

The revolution's benefit the people are being twisted and destabilization conditions are practically being created for an eventual armed aggression by U.S. imperialism to support the forces of the Somozist guards, the reactionary sectors in the country, and the reactionary sectors that geographically, as we all know, surround our country.

The world assembly of journalists, being promoted by the ILO and the Latin American Journalists Federation [FELAP], will conclude on 1 May by adopting resolutions prepared by local Latin American associations of journalists that have been evaluating the treatment that the transnationals and bourgeoisie newspapers of their countries have been giving our revolution.

The resolutions will be read during a large mass rally to commemorate international labor day. This rally will take place in Revolution Plaza in Managua.

The Union of Journalists of Nicaragua has invited approximately 50 journalists from several Western capitalist countries to visit our country to see our process. We have invited journalists from France, the United States, Japan and other countries, and from Latin America also. These journalists will have the opportunity to visit whatever place they want to visit in Nicaragua: work centers, schools and even prisons. There is a slander campaign against Nicaragua according to which human rights are not respected, pro-Somozists live in subhuman conditions and so forth.

As journalists, we have secured full authority from our revolutionary government for these journalists attending the "Nicaragua Today" operation to meet with private enterprise leaders living in the country, with leaders of reactionary opposition political parties, with journalists who do not agree with our process and any person with whom they may wish to talk.

[Question] When will this world assembly of journalists take place?

[Answer] From 28 April to 1 May.

[Question] At this moment the Inter-American Press Association is promoting a campaign against Nicaragua, against the type of journalism being exercised in Nicaragua.

[Answer] That's right. From the moment the IAPA met in San Diego, California in October 1980, the campaign against Nicaragua became more intense. As members of FELAP and as Nicaraguan revolutionary journalists, we have been aware of the campaign and of its intensification. The IAPA stated than that there was no freedom of the press in Nicaragua when the fact is that freedom of the press began in Nicaragua following the triumph of the revolution. Later came the stale and discredited banner of anti-Sovietism and anti-communism saying that we were leading the country in the direction of a new Cuba when we have clearly stated that what we have in Nicaragua is a process of build a new Nicaragua.

FSLN TO RECEIVE WPC'S 'HO CHI MINH' PRIZE

PA142111 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] WPC President Romesh Chandra will present the organization's Ho Chi Minh Prize to the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], representative of the Nicaraguan people, at a special ceremony 23 April. The Ho Chi Minh Prize has been granted to Nicaragua because it achieved peace through the people's vanguard, the FSLN.

Several important international personalities will attend this ceremony here in our country, among them: Yevgeniy Fedorov, chairman of the Soviet peace council; (Ebbe Finlak), alternate president of the United New York Ball Players' Council [as heard]; Abdul (Hurani), general director of the information and culture department; (?Pham Huy Thong), deputy chairman of the Vietnamese state social science commission; Gordon (Sheaffer), deputy chairman of the British Peace Assembly and (Nataliy Kun), who is in charge of the WPC's Latin American and Caribbean department.

MILITARY PATROL KILLS FIVE ALLEGED CRIMINALS

PA161412 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 11 Apr 81 p 1, 8

[Text] The Interior Ministry delegate in Matagalpa has issued a communique saying that five gang members have died in a clash with a military patrol in this region. It does not report if the patrol suffered any casualties.

According to the communique, the clash occurred in El Esquirin between Muy-Muy and Matiguas at 1730 last Wednesday.

The dead were identified as Ruben Ceferino Arauz, 31 years old, who was tranportation chief at the Rio Blanco Highway Department, Ronaldo Cisneros Mendoza, a worker in this same department who, according to the communique was a member of gang of thieves know as "La Descarriada;" Jose Rizo Vargas, Alfonso Gadea Blandon and Antonio Rodriguez Moreno.

The communique also reports the arrest of William Ortega whose companions used to meet at his house.

According to this same communique, the authorities learned that these men planned to rob the vehicle carrying the Rio Blanco payroll which generally amounts to 2 million cordobas.

Ruben Ceferino Arauz was also known as "Pochote."

The bodies were claimed on Friday by their relatives who disagreed with the terms of the Interior Ministry communique and seemed determined to make a statement on the events in due time.

ATC OFFICIAL CHARGES OWNERS DISMISSING FARMWORKERS

PA111619 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Hundreds of peasants are being dismissed by landowners for lack of financing by the National Development Bank. The bank, however, has provided necessary financing to the large landowners of Matagalpa, but the funds are being used for other purposes, said Ramon Castro, Farmworkers Association, ATC, delegate in Matagalpa.

The ATC considers this negative attitude on the part of the landowners a serious attack on the national economy because it is depriving thousands of workers of their daily subsistence.

The farmworkers are being dismissed on the basis of article 116 of the labor code, which is obsolete and is presently being revised by the Labor Ministry.

The farms where the largest number of dismissals have been reported are San Martin, Carateras, La Revancha, Santa Marta and La Esperanza.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS--Ernesto Mejia Sanchez, who was Nicaraguan ambassador to Spain, has been appointed ambassador to Argentina. Alejandro Castillo Masis, who was Nicaraguan ambassador to Venequela. [Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 11 Apr 81 pp 1, 8 PA]

FARMERS TO CUBA--A delegation of six farmers, including five private producers, left for Cuba today to observe the latest Cuban advances in the poultry field. Adolfo Evertz Velez, director of the poultry division of the Agriculture and Livestock Ministry, who heads the mission, noted that the tour includes Rolando Avendana Sandino and Octavio Alvarado, who run the largest poultry farms in the country. The delegation also includes Humberto Martinez, a veterinarian; Roger Conrado, manager of a factory of animal feed; and Jose Dolores Castillo, president of the National Association of Poultry Farmers. [Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 6 Apr 81 p 7 PA]

FIDEL CASTRO PRESENTS COMBAT FLAGS TO MILITIAS

FL162221 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2202 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] During the ceremony in which the historic moment of proclamation of the socialist nature of the Cuban revolution was remembered, Fidel has presented combat flags to 18 units of the territorial militia troops belonging to the municipalities of Havana City and Havana Province.

By order of the commander of troops, Div Gen Ulises Rosales del Toro, the unit commanders moved to the front and center of the formation to receive the flags from our commander in chief. The combat flag is a symbol of honor, heroism and military glory based on their sacred duty to serve the country faithfully and to defend courageously and skillfully every strip of the homeland against its enemies without sparing their own blood or life itself.

The units that received the combat flags are continuators of the former combat battalions of the national revoultionary militia that were formed in the last few months of 1959 and in 1960. These had an outstanding participation in the mobilization of January 1961 in anticipation of an imperialist attack during the change of U.S. presidents, in the cleanup campaign in the Escambray Mountains from January to April 1961, in the fighting against the mercenary brigade in Playa Giron and in the struggle against counterrevolutionary rebel gangs in the Escambray and Matanzas.

The military ceremony is taking place at the parade grounds of the Revolutionary Armed Forces Maj Camilo Cienfuegos Artillery School.

ALARCON SCORES U.S. LEADERS' INABILITY TO ADAPT

PA170145 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] Ricardo Alarcon, Cuban vice foreign minister, has rated as very serious for mankind the inability of U.S. leaders to adapt to changes in today's world. In an interview with the Ecuadorean magazine NUEVA, Alarcon stated two possibilities are open to Washington in light of the revolutionary changes taking place in the world: adapt to them or misinterpret them, which may have very dangerous effects.

The Cuban official said that the U.S. charge that Cuba is supplying weapons to the Salvadoran guerrillas is directed at portraying the latter as if they did not constitute a genuine movement and at throwing up a smokescreen which will permit the U.S. Government to supply equipment and advisers to the genocidal Salvadoran military-Christian Democratic junta. He added that the United States is trying to isolate Cuba and to reinforce the blockade against the island which dates back more than 20 years.

Alarcon also referred to U.S. pressure to prevent Cuba from being appointed site of the next UNCTAD meeting, to the increase in espionage flights over our country and to the occupation of the Ecuadorean Embassy in Havana by a group of antisocials.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SOVIET NAVAL VISIT

Raul Castro Meets Admiral

FL161829 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the party Central Committee and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR), this morning met with Vice Adm Vladimir A. Samoylov, first deputy commander of the Black Sea fleet and commander of the Soviet naval detachment that is making an official and friendly visit to our country.

The talks were held in a very fraternal atmosphere in keeping with the close ties that bind the peoples, parties, governments and armed forces of the Soviet Union and Cuba.

The members of the naval detachment staff, Soviet Ambassador to Cuba Vitaliy Vorotnikov; navy Capt Genadiy Mikhaylov, military, naval and air attache to the Soviet Embassy; and Lt Gen Sergey Krivoplyasov, chief of the Soviet military specialists who are working in our country, attended the talks. Others present were Div Gen Senen Casas Regueiro, first deputy to the FAR minister and chief of the FAR general staff; Div Gen Sixto Batista Santana, chief of the FAR Central Political Directorate--both alternate members of the party Politburo; and Vice Adm Aldo Santanamaria Cuadrado, deputy to the FAR minister and commander of the Revolutionary Navy.

At the end of the talks, Vice Admiral Samoylov presented to the FAR minister a bronze plaque with the image of our commander in chief that was done by seamen of the visiting Soviet naval detachment.

Admiral Stresses Soviet Ties

FL161848 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] The commander of the visiting Soviet naval detachment said in a news conference yesterday that the homelands of Vladimir Ilich Lenin and Jose Marti are bound by friendly ties that were determined by the triumph of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

He said the Soviet people are proud of the successes being achieved by the Cuban people despite the provocations by Yankee imperialism. Vice Admiral Samoylov emphasized that today as never before, Cuba enjoys great prestige for its work at the Nonaligned Countries Movement and on the international arena in general.

He added that at this time when imperialist aggressive circles are intensifying the arms race and their intervention in other nations, the USSR will continue to maintain the gains of socialism. Lastly, he conveyed greetings to the combatants of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and revolutionary navy and to all our people. He also wished successes in strengthening the country's defense capability.

Soviet Envoys Visit Detachment

FL161937 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Comrade Vitaliy Vorotnikov, USSR ambassador to Cuba, this morning visited the Soviet naval detachment, accompanied by Lt Gen Sergey Krivoplyasov, chief of the Soviet military specialists working in our country; and navy Capt Genadiy Mijhaylov, military, naval and air attache to the Soviet Embassy in Cuba. A military ceremony was conducted in honor of the visitors, who were received by Vice Admiral Samoylov.

CUBA-USSR SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL TALKS OPEN

FL111343 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Test] The 11th session of the Cuban-Soviet Intergovernmental Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation opens today in this capital. The meeting ends 18 April. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, heads the Cuban side while K.F. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, is heading the Soviet side.

The meeting will examine the fulfillment of mutual obligations in the delivery of merchandise during 1976-80 and evaluate economic and scientific-technical cooperation during the same period. Other topics for discussion concern electroenergy and textile development, as well as the execution of the Cuban economy's general development plan up to the period ending in 1999-2000.

The new thermonuclear plant as well as an oil refinery with a capacity to process 3 million tons a year will be built in Cienfuegos during this period as a result of Cuban-Soviet cooperation. It is expected that 11 new sugar mills will be built and 23 others renovated during that same period. Other plans are to build the biggest iron and steel plant in America with a 1.3-million-ton capacity and to finish building the Punta Gorda nickel plant in Moa, Holguin, which will produce 30 million tons a year. It is expected that the balance textile mill in Guyjay will also be completed with a production of 15,000 tons a year and that the Santiago de Cuba textile complex, with a capacity to produce 80 million meters of cloth a year will be built.

Another goal for this current 5-year period is the construction in our country of a land terminal to receive crude petroleum and a dock for oil supertankers with a capacity to receive 13 million tons a year.

Work on Cooperation Protocol

FL131515 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1502 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] The Cuban and USSR delegations to the 11th session of the Intergovernmental Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, which has begun in Havana, are working on the corresponding protocol. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and Konstantin F. Katushev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, are heading the respective delegations.

Welcoming the Soviet representatives, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez expressed his conviction that the talks will proceed and end successfully. Katushev on his part highlighted the close ties between Cuba and the Soviet Union.

OIL REPORTEDLY FOUND ALONG NORTHERN COAST

PA161840 Paris AFP in Spanish 1707 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Apr (AFP)--Oil deposits for industrial exploitation (?have been) discovered along Cuba's northern coast by Pemex technicians, it was announced here today.

According to the local newspaper EXCELSIOR, which quotes unidentified U.S. and Latin American diplomatic sources, work is currently underway to determine the potential of the deposits discovered, which are located along Havana's northern coast, 20 km from that capital.

EXCELSIOR also attributes to sources connected with the Cuban Government the announcement that the governments of Jose Lopez Portillo and Fidel Castro will soon release a joint communique officially announcing the discovery.
The trip that Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda made to Cuba last week, and the one that the Mexican ambassador in Havana made to this capital earlier this week to meet with Lopez Portillo might be connected with this discovery.

The discovery of oil deposits could mark the beginning of a new stage for the Cuban people and lead to a substantial modification of the history of Fidel Castro's government.

The Pemex technicians arrived in Cuba early this year and began drilling wells 3,000 meters deep along the northern coast, where presumably they have now found an appreciable number of deposits.

The deposits found in Cuba apparently belong to an oil belt that begins in the Gulf of Mexico, crosses several Caribbean islands and ends in the northern part of South America, near Venezuela.

REPORTS OF ANNIVERSARY MESSAGES FROM CPSU, OTHERS

FL161141 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] The Communist Party and people of the Soviet Union have reiterated their solidarity with Cuba in face of the threats of another imperialist aggression, in a message sent for the 20th anniversary of Giron. The message, addressed to the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, notes that the CPSU and the Soviet people recall the anxious days of April 1961 and stresses that the following years were a period of successive social transformations, intense work and courageous defense of revolutionary conquests.

On his part, Heng Samrin, president of the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation and of the Kampuchea People's Revolutionary Council, also sent a message on the 20th anniversary of Giron, the first great defeat of imperialism in America. A similar message was sent by the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia's Central Committee to our party's Central Committee.

Meanwhile, the military attache at the Cuban Embassy in Hungary, Col Hugo del Rio Guerra, hosted a reception in Budapest to mark the 20th anniversary of Giron which was attended by Lt Gen Ferenc Karpati, chief of the Hungarian People's Army Political Directorate and deputy minister of defense.

BRIEFS

GRENADA RELATIONS ANNIVERSARY--The second anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Cuba and Grenada has been celebrated at a ceremony held at the Cuban Institute of Friendship with Peoples, ICAP. ICAP President Rene Rodriguez Cruz, a member of the Central Committee, presided over the ceremony. Kendrick Radix, member of the New Jewel Movement Politburo and minister of fisheries, agro-industry and justice of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada spoke at the ceremony. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 Apr 81 FL]

GRENADA

EEC CONFERENCE ON GRENADA AIRPORT FINANCING ENDS

FL152318 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] The cofinancing meeting of the European Economic Community held to consider financial assistance for the Grenada international airport project ended today in the Belgian capital, Brussels.

Speaking at the meeting today, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Brother Bernard Coard said Grenada was confident of raising the money for the project. Brother Coard said although the United States has been saying that the airport would be used for military purposes, it is in fact designed for us to boost tourism in one of the world's poorest countries. He said he is convinced that Grenada will raise the money despite the generally Cold War mentality and bullyboy tactics of the Reagan administration.

The conference was attended by Sweden, Syria, Nigeria, Libya, Iraq, OPEC, the World Bank, the Caribbean Development Bank and the EEC Commission which represents all 10 member states of the European Economic Community. There has been no word yet on the outcome of the conference but before leaving Grenada, Finance Minister Coard said that it would be some time before the decision of attending countries will be known on the question of financial assistance. The countries, he said, will have to study the documents given to them by the Grenada delegation and then a decision will be made.

VENEZUELAN GOVERNMENT TEAM EVALUATES COOPERATION

FL131845 Bridgetown CANA in English 1615 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 13 Apr (CANA)--A five-man Venezuelan team of health, education and foreign affairs experts was recently in Grenada for 2 days of talks on cooperation with government officials, an offical statement said today.

The Venezuelan team, known as the "Joint Technical Evaluating and Coordinating Committee", met with their local counterparts to review the areas of technical and economic cooperation between the two countries, the statement added.

The meeting focused mainly on the problems involved in the implementation of certain projects for Grenada, the necessary solutions to these problems and examined the possibility of expanding bilateral cooperation in the other areas. This review committee is an ongoing one, which will meet at regular intervals to "unblock bottle necks" and to speed up programs", the statement said.

Grenada and Venezuela have signed a number of programs for technical and economic assistance in the areas of health, education, sports and culture, engineering, tourism, housing and agriculture since the March 1979 revolution.

DPRK MISSION ENDS COOPERATION TALKS VISIT

FL152334 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] A six-member delegation from the Democratic People's Republic of North Korea has ended a 5-day visit to Grenada. The delegation, which was headed by Korea's minister of economic affairs, Mr Chong Song-nam, came to Grenada for discussions centering on areas of cooperation and assistance.

While here, the Koreans visited a number of agricultural estates and projects around the country, including the (Latigas) estate and the (Marigras) salt and water conservation project.

They also represented their country at the mass rally last Sunday at the site of the international airport where thousands of Grenadians gathered to express their support for the airport construction project.

Before leaving Grenada, the Koreans expressed satisfaction with what they had seen and pledged continued support for this country in areas of economic and technical cooperation. The visit here was a follow-up to a trip to Korea in 1979 by Minister of Communications and Works Selwyn Strachan.

ST LUCIA

OPPOSITION URGES GOVERNOR TO DISSOLVE PARLIAMENT

FL162145 Bridgetown CANA in English 2138 GMT 16 Apr 81

[By Guy Ellis]

[Excerpts] Castries, St Lucia, 16 Apr (CANA)--St Lucia's opposition leader John Compton has written acting Governor General Boswell Williams, urging that he use his powers under the constitution to dissolve the 17-member House of Assembly. The move follows Tuesday's failure of the government to get parliamentary approval for its 1981-82 budget. A (?faction) of the divided government led by Foreign Minister George Odlum jointed with the opposition to frustrate the budget's passage.

Compton who immediately after the 9-8 budget vote gave notice of his intention to move a vote of no-confidence in the government, told Mr Williams that rejection of the measure should itself be regarded as a no-confidence vote in the 20-month-old Allan Louisy government.

The problems facing Louisy are not confined to keeping the government alive. With rejection of the budget, he cannot undertake any capital projects after 30 June. His continuing efforts to retain power for his St Lucia Labor Party remained clouded in secrecy today, amid rising speculation that he may hand over to Agriculture Minister Peter Josie.

Meanwhile, the opposition fears that proposed changes in the cabinet to arrive at a compromise in the current crisis could result in defeat for its no confidence vote.

Compton, in his letter to the acting governor general today, indicated that the current crisis was not only political but constitutional as well, since the House had rejected Louisy's budget. It said: "In accordance with the conventions of our constitution the prime minister should treat this rejection as a vote of no confidence and act in accordance with section 55 of the constitution by resigning his office or by advising your excellency within 3 days to dissolve the House of Assembly preparatory to calling general elections.

Compton said as far as he was aware Louisy had given neither the House nor the public any indication of his intention to pursue either course. "On the contrary", he said, "the public are alarmed at the persistent rumors of sordid maneuverings to permit this discredited administration to continue in office."

The letter said: "Your excellency ought to be aware of the pain and suffering that has been inflicted upon the people of this island and the damage that has been done to the economy during these past 18 months of the leadership struggle.

"It is hoped that in order to prevent any further suffering and to restore stability to this country, your excellency will invoke the powers available to you under the constitution by dissolving the House and calling general elections not later than 30 June, the date when the present financial authority of expenditure expires."

COLOMBIA

AMBASSADOR TO VENEZUELA REYES RESIGNS POST

PA170011 Paris AFP in Spanish 1430 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Summary] Bogota, 9 Apr (AFP)--It was reported here today that Cornelio Reyes, Colombian ambassador to Venezuela, has submitted his resignation to President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala. Reyes, who has been in Bogota for a few days, will run for a Senate seat on the Conservative Party ticket in the March 1982 elections. His resignation will be effective in September 1981.

NUCLEAR AFFAIRS INSTITUTE REPORTS URANIUM RESERVES

PA170011 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Summary] Colombia has an exploitable potential of 40,000 tons of uranium, the Nuclear Affairs Institute has reported. Ernesto Villarreal Silva, director of this institute, has said that the radioactive deposits are located in the Andean Mountain Range and the eastern plains. He noted that explorations carried out by Minatom, a French firm, and Enusa, a Spanish firm, enabled them to make the estimates in the uranium potential existing in Colombia. However, he noted that it has not been properly exploited because of lack of technology but said that he expected that this will be carried out by 1990. He added that Colombia will have a nuclear reactor by 1994.

PARAGUAY

SELF-STYLED TERRORIST ROBS ECUADOREAN EMBASSY

PY161445 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 15 Apr 81 p 11

[Excerpt] Through Ecuadorean Embassy sources this newspaper confirmed last night that an armed robbery was perpetrated at the Ecuadorean Embassy at noon on Monday. The lone thief, armed with a pistol with a silencer, got away with 50,000 guaranies and $100, which he robbed from the ambassador himself, Jorge Ramos Romero. There was no shooting or persons wounded during the robbery.

The incident took place at approximately 1130 on Monday, when a tall, light-skinned individual with fairly long honey-colored blond hair, who spoke with an Argentine accent, entered the offices of the diplomatic mission--which are located on the fourth floor of the Bittar Building at the corner of Azara and Yegros Streets--where he asked for some consular information. He told one of the secretaries that he had lost contact some years ago with his brother in Guayaquil.

He then immediately asked permission to put a portfolio, colored black or brown, on one of the chairs while the secretary looked for the Guayaquil directory where he would be able to find the address of the Argentine Consulate. The secretary suggested that he consult his own consulate.

When the secretary returned with the bulky directory she found that a pistol with silencer was being pointed at her and she was told to turn round and face the wall. The individual then grabbed her by the neck and shoulder and obliged her to enter one of the other offices where another of the secretaries and the embassy chauffuer were.

The three of them, the two secretaries and the chauffuer, were then obliged at pistol point to enter one of the bathrooms, where they were locked in. The thief then went directly to the ambassador's office; and when the ambassador looked up he found, with disagreeable surprise, that he was looking into the barrel of a pistol that was pointed at his chest.

"I am a terrorist and I am pointing a pistol with a silencer at you. This is a robbery. Hand over the embassy's money," the thief told the ambassador, who explained that the embassy did not have any money. The thief then went through the diplomat's pockets and took all the money that was in them, which amounted to 50,000 guaranies and a $100 bill.

According to the witnesses, the individual was dressed in khaki-colored trousers and a sports shirt. "He appeared to be well trained for this type of work, very professional," declared one of the persons who was involved.

PERU

OFFICIALS MEET VISITING PRC OFFICIAL ZHANG WENJIN

PY111544 Paris AFP in Spanish 0346 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Lima 10 Apr (AFP)--It has been officially reported that the vice foreign ministers of Peru and China, Juan de la Piedra and Zhang Wenjin, respectively, have held a series of four meetings, during which they discussed issues of mutual interest.

Zhang Wenjin, moreover, attended a reception that Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias held in his honor last night.

The visiting Chinese official will hold a reception tomorrow at the Chinese Embassy in honor of the Peruvian foreign minister.

Zhang Wenjin, who has been in Lima since (?Thursday), will visit historic and tourist sites nearby Lima during the weekend.

He is scheduled to depart for Chile on Monday at 0730 local time (1230 GMT).

URUGUAY

NEWSPAPER STATES ITS IDEAS ON DEMOCRACY, POLITICS

PY161843 Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 5 Apr 81 p 8

[Editorial: "The Spirit of Democracy"]

[Text] Democracy is a system of institutions based on the sovereignty of the people. This sovereignty must have methods of natural expressions so that the institutions do not become mere normal structures in the exercise of the freedom that is their essence and, it is true, which does not stop at political activities. Freedom includes political activities, but it goes much further within the framework of an "open" society, which presupposes guarantees in the civilian sector, in work, in cultural activities and in the normal functioning of civilian associations which group people around some labor interest or social project.

This group of elements is what really creates the framework of a democratic society. This is why it has been really and truly said that real democracy is both a system of political institutions and a life style and philosophy.

It is from this concept that our conviction emerges regarding the fact that institutional normalization, which today is the objective of the entire country, will not arrive suddenly, just as we did not lose it suddenly. But normalization must be implemented in an effective way. Naive haste must be avoided, but the temptation must be avoided to believe that only small touches up are needed for the full exercise of all those individual rights and for the functioning of the organizations that the individual creates.

An atmosphere of tolerance must be implemented in order to bring back institutional normality.

These things cannot be thought of in terms of a mere dispute for power in which the groups that are located on each side of the trenches observe each other as an enemy which must be done away with for one's own benefit.

We say this clearly and it is also our desire to be understood clearly, according to the plain common sense words.

One is no more a patriot nor a believer in principles because he frowns very sternly with the intention of becoming entrenched in his positions in the belief that they are the only valid and best convictions.

No one has to renounce his ideas or hide his feelings if they are in agreement with the democratic spirit that must be the basis of everything. But it is also very clear that without the generosity to reconcile one's own beliefs with those of others we will only be implementing, here in Uruguay and anywhere else for that matter, a monumental political and social division and a free society will not be consolidated.

This goes both for those who today are exercising power in the political parties. which in some future time--we hope that it will be fairly soon--will contend for the support of the citizenry in order to gain office.

It is no secret that within the political parties there are groups and trends--and men--that, although they have very much in common, also have different views. These viewpoints must in some way be reconciled with the spirit of sacrifice by all so that the country can seek a normality that is real and not a mere orchestration of structures that will not last and that are built on the ire of everyone against everyone else.

The country's institutional cause is too great for passions and ambitions to obscure its path, which in itself has many difficulties.

This is why we insist on an atmosphere of tolerance, starting with the total reestablishment of freedom of expression, of the right to meet and of the total functioning of the political parties.

It is our purpose to contribute to this task by waving these banners of principles.

If today we propose the total reestablishment of freedom, we also demand from those who will exercise it that they act with prudence and the moderation that circumstances demand.

If we are proposing the restoration of the free functioning of the political parties, we also believe that we should expect from them the reconciliation of their viewpoints, that they should overcome their disagreements and avoid every type of personalism.

It is time, today more than ever if a return to institutional normality is desired, for public men to act with a total lack of personal interest, with the most honest of intentions and with their eyes on the happiness of the people of this Uruguay for which all desire the best that is in us.